

ARBITRATION VAIN,
BRYAN TOLD JAPAN

Secretary Argued That Any Award at The Hague Was Ineffective Unless Confirmed by U. S. Courts.

ISSUE AT CRITICAL STAGE

Difference of Opinion Only Accentuated—Tokio Also Informed That Government Cannot Force a State to Abide by a Treaty.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 18.—Two extraordinary admissions are contained in Secretary Bryan's reply to the Japanese rejoinder.

The first is, in effect, that an arbitration treaty with the United States is a rope of straw. The second is that, because of the "state rights" principle, no treaty between the United States and a foreign power has any binding effect if a sovereign state sees fit to violate its provisions.

From these fundamental propositions Mr. Bryan argues that arbitration of the differences between the United States and Japan as to the construction of the existing treaty would be futile because an arbitral award favorable to the contentions of Japan would be wholly without force or effect unless Japan could secure a judicial decision from the courts of the United States supporting it. Further, the Secretary holds that if the contention of Japan that California has violated the existing treaty be tenable, the only practical solution of the difficulty is the negotiation of a new treaty which will relieve the United States of responsibility for the acts of any of its sovereign states.

Only Invites Contention.

Instead of bringing near an amicable settlement of the Japanese-California difficulties, as was intimated yesterday by a high official of the administration, the reply of the Secretary of State has served no purpose other than to accentuate the far-reaching difference of opinion between this government and Japan, and merely paves the way for an emphatic protest from the Japanese Foreign Office against the stand taken by the administration.

It would, of course, be rash to attempt to predict the outcome of the negotiations, but it is at least certain that unless they take a markedly different course than they have done it will be the purpose of Japanese to make evident to the civilized world that, as construed by the present administration, no treaty with the United States has binding force whenever any one of the forty-eight states may choose to violate it, and, secondly, that arbitration treaties with this country are vain and inconsequential documents, valuable solely for sentimental reasons and utterly unenforceable whenever invoked in the face of a genuine difference of opinion regarding the provisions of a treaty duly approved by the Senate and ratified by the President of the United States.

The California-Japanese negotiations have reached a most critical stage as a result of this government's attitude on the question of whether the commercial treaty of 1911 has been violated and the insistence that Japan's only redress must come from the courts of the United States.

The Secretary of State points out to Japan that arbitration at The Hague, under the provisions of the arbitration convention which expires on August 21 next, would necessarily involve judicial action, as the arbitral award would not be binding on California, and that even should the award be favorable to Japan the federal government could not force California to annul the law because of the "state rights" principle.

Difference Radical.

From the outset of the negotiations Japan has looked forward to arbitration as the most likely and effective means of solving the problem, as there has existed a clearly defined issue as to whether or not the Webb-Bloodgood anti-alien land ownership bill violated the existing treaty. Now the Foreign Office at Tokio is informed that an arbitral award at The Hague would have no effect on the situation. There can be no question but that this representation will seriously complicate the situation, as Japan has insisted all along that she should not be compelled to take judicial action to insure rights she believes to be guaranteed to her and her citizens by treaty.

The "state rights" views of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are, of course, responsible for the extraordinary attitude taken toward arbitration—views maintained despite the fact that Mr. Bryan has negotiated renewals of arbitration conventions with several nations, which renewals are now held up by the Senate.

In presenting the argument to Japan that judicial action would ultimately be necessary to enforce the terms of an award by The Hague—although not the remotest suggestion is made that the national government would attempt to dispute California's right to enact legislation—the purpose was to emphasize the expediency, in the administration's opinion, of resorting to the courts now, instead of prolonging the controversy by asking that the issue be submitted to arbitration.

Without attempting to meet the con-

GUN VICTIM JUDGE'S SON?
Parker, of New Jersey, Thought To Be Dead Boy's Father.

Montreal, July 18.—A message from Ayer's Cliff, near North Hatley, told tonight of the accidental death by shooting there of a nineteen-year-old youth named Parker, said to be the son of a Judge of New York City or vicinity.

Ayer's Cliff is in an inaccessible place and efforts to communicate more fully with the town failed.

The social directories show that Justice Charles W. Parker, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, living in Jersey City, has a summer home at North Hatley, and the young man killed is believed to be one of his sons.

The dispatch said young Parker died from a bullet wound inflicted by a companion while a party of young men were shooting at a target with revolvers.

Efforts to communicate with Justice Charles W. Parker at his home, No. 88 Gifford avenue, Jersey City, this morning, were unavailing. His telephone has been discontinued for the summer. It was said the family had gone away for the season.

PLANS FOR MUSEUM WING

New Section to House Morgan Art Will Cost \$500,000.

Plans for the construction of a south wing to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which the art collections of the late J. Pierpont Morgan will be housed, were filed yesterday by McKim, Mead & White with the Buildings Department. The cost of the addition was placed at \$500,000.

The new wing will have a frontage of 347.10 feet on Fifth avenue, completing the front section of the museum, and making the entire east facade 107.10 feet in length. With the erection of the new section the museum will extend from a point in Central Park opposite 80th street to 84th street.

The latest addition is to be two stories in height, with a depth of 142.10 feet, conforming architecturally with the north wing. It will be built of limestone, brick and other fireproof materials, with floors of pink Knoxville marble.

Great as will be the size of the Metropolitan Museum when the south wing is opened, there are now in the institution's storerooms nearly sufficient objects to fill it.

TOOK MONEY TO 'GET EVEN'

Ex-Wife Admits Alimony Isn't Needed, So Court Stops It.

Eugene D. Sutton was relieved by the Supreme Court yesterday of continuing to pay his former wife \$15 a week alimony. He has been paying it for seven years, although she remarried and is now Mrs. Isabelle Sutton Sharpe. Mrs. Sharpe did not oppose the court's action, for she said it was only "to get even" with her former husband that she took his money after she remarried. She said her husband was able to support her.

Sutton learned of his ex-wife's remarriage recently, through the publicity given a divorce against his daughter, Mrs. John Boyd Gray, in which Mrs. Sutton Sharpe was mentioned.

SENATE YIELDS TO CHILD

Boy of 3 Sees Bryan Wrangle from Marshall's Lap.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 18.—Seated in the lap of the Vice-President, Thomas Marshall Sutherland, three and a half years old, viewed complacently the turmoil in the Senate to-day over Secretary Bryan. With one hand clasped about the waist of his little namesake and the gavel in the other, the Vice-President kept the Senate and the galleries in control.

Even the oldest employe could not remember that so young a child had ever watched the proceedings of the Senate from the Vice-President's chair, particularly while a hot parliamentary battle was in progress. The rules of the Senate have been so religiously adhered to that to comply with them the Senate has taken a recess to receive distinguished guests.

But rules could not bar out Thomas Marshall Sutherland. He is the son of the Vice-President's former pastor in Indianapolis, who now lives in Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

This Morning's News.

LOCAL.	
Low Makes Vain Plea to Roads.	1
Accidents Foll Bomb Outrage.	2
David Lamar Indicted, Is Believed.	2
Police Captain Duffer To Be Tried.	2
Mystery in New Haven Bank Run.	2
Refugees from Mexico Jam Liner.	2
Twice Divorced Wife Sues Again.	5
Money Needed for Fresh Air Fund.	7
W. A. Brady Back with New Plays.	7
Aborn Back with Opera Contracts.	7
Mellen's Resignation Accepted.	14
Anti-Smoke Law Upset by Court.	14
New Jersey Dentist Convention Ends.	14
Guard Armies in War Manoeuvres.	14
GENERAL.	
Senate in Storm Over Bryan Lectures.	1
Bryan Widened Breach with Japan.	1
Sailors Riot at Seattle.	1
Tammany Would Placate Sulzer.	2
Flying Boat Cruises 900 Miles.	2
Ware Mexican Reports Shelved.	3
Income Tax Deficit Threatened.	3
McClave Calls Mulhall Perjuror.	4
House Checks "White Slave" Debate.	4
FOREIGN.	
Millions for Health Campaign.	1
Carnegie Transfers Benefaction.	1
Diana at Battle Harbor.	3
Rumania Stands on Demands.	3
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Church News.	5
News for Women.	5
Editorial.	6
Society.	7
Obituary.	9
Sports.	9 and 10
Army and Navy.	9
Weather.	10, 11 and 12
Financial and Markets.	12
Real Estate.	12
Shipping.	12

GRAINS OF POWDER
BALK BOMB PLOT

Intended Victim's Sense of Smell and Failure of Match to Ignite Explosive Help Save Him.

SENT BY PARCEL POST

Salesman Detects Odor of Sulphur as He Opens Package Mailed to Him by Woman in Darien, Conn.—Motive for Act a Mystery.

But for his keen sense of smell, Jacques Frank, a travelling salesman, of No. 709 West 170th street, would have been the victim of a bomb yesterday. The failure of a match to ignite also contributed toward saving Mr. Frank's life.

Frank was surprised when John Hannon, superintendent of the apartment house where he lives, called up the elevator shaft that there was a parcel post package for him. He directed Hannon to bring the package to his rooms. He told the superintendent that he had remembered that a friend had promised to send a box of socks to him. Hannon, on Frank's jocular invitation, remained while the parcel was opened.

Mailed in Darien, Conn.

A glance at the brown paper wrapper showed that the package had been mailed from out of town. This aroused Frank's curiosity, and he read the address. In one corner was the type-written inscription, "From Ada W. Lybolt, Darien, Conn.," where the package had been postmarked. The name was not familiar and for this reason Frank proceeded with his unwrapping a little gingerly. When he had ripped off the paper he detected a smell of sulphur and saw a few black grains of powder trickling from the inside. He smelled the powder and brushed it away from the box to another part of the table and applied a lighted match. It flashed up.

Hannon realized that an infernal machine lay on the table. He shouted a warning to Frank and called up Captain Day, of the St. Nicholas avenue police station, who sent two policemen to the house. Captain Day also notified Inspector Baillie of the Bureau of Combustibles, who came to the house, took the machine to the basement and soaked it in water. Then he opened the box, which was 10 inches long and 3 inches in width and depth.

Its top was a sliding cover. Fastened to the outside edge of the cover were five matches in a row, the heads being arranged to scrape backward across a strip of emery paper tacked along the bottom of the box. In drawing back the cover the matches moved with it, but the ingenuity with which the remainder of the machine was constructed had blundered in not making sure that all the matches performed their work of destruction. Four of them were too short. The only match that was long enough had been ignited and miraculously failed to set off the machine.

Bomb an Ingenious One.

Gunpowder was held in a small paper bag, from which issued a celluloid tube. Inspector Baillie found that the bag held about two pounds of powder. On top of the bag were two iron tubes, and through tiny holes in them protruded small fuses leading into the loose powder outside the paper sack. Inside the iron tubes was a high explosive, believed to be nitroglycerine. The inspector said that the machine was one of the most dangerous that had ever come under his observation.

Frank's name and address were typed on the outside wrapper, as was the woman's name. Nothing in writing was found except the word "statute," scrawled across the wooden lid of the box itself.

Frank gave to the police the name of the person from whom he had expected a box of socks, but he does not believe that this person knows anything about the machine.

SAVED AT NIAGARA'S BRINK

Man in Swift Current Rescued by Human Chain.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 18.—Truman Chapman, twenty-two years old, of Hamilton, Ont., was rescued from the very brink of the American Falls to-night by four men, who formed a chain to reach him.

Chapman was sitting on the iron railing just above Prospect Point, when he suddenly toppled backward into the stream. His body lodged against two small projections of rock.

John Hughes and Thomas S. Winders, of Niagara Falls; Thomas D. Thomas, of Toronto, and a fourth man who did not give his name, leaped over the railing. The fourth man waded out into the almost irresistible current, the other three forming a chain from the iron fence and clinging to his hand.

Twice after reaching Chapman the man at the end of the chain was swept from his feet, but he clung desperately to his burden, and eventually the two were dragged ashore.

Chapman was unconscious for an hour. Relatives said he was subject to fits.

UP THE HUDSON THIS AFTERNOON to West Point on Day the Str. ALBANY, returning by Str. ROBERT FULTON. See STEAMBOAT columns.—Adv.

LOW MAKES VAIN
PLEA TO RAILROADS

Head of National Civic Federation Urges Managers to Recede from Stand, but They Refuse.

ONE LOOPHOLE FOR PEACE

Will Leave Question of What Is To Be Arbitrated to Board, Is Intimated—Men Firm in Ultimatum—Strike Probable.

After a four-hour conference of the committee of Eastern railroad managers yesterday, at which Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, urged the representatives of the railroads to change their attitude and avert a strike, the threatening situation apparently remained unchanged. Both sides were awaiting the arrival to-day of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation appointed by President Wilson under the terms of the Newlands bill.

A strike appeared to be inevitable if the railroads insisted upon their eight grievances being arbitrated at the same time as the demands of the conductors and trainmen.

A. B. Garretson and W. G. Lee, presidents of the Order of Conductors and the Brotherhood of Trainmen, respectively, remained firm in their ultimatum that arbitration of the railroad grievances would not be considered, and a strike would follow unless the managers withdrew.

In a letter to the two labor leaders replying to their ultimatum after the meeting of the committee of managers yesterday, its chairman, Elisha Lee, declared that it seemed to the railroads "that the immediate difference of opinion relating to the points to be submitted for arbitration is a matter to be considered by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation."

Railroads May Withdraw.

This seemed to indicate that the managers would be in a receptive mood when the members of the board called upon them, but it was pointed out that the board of mediation had no power to stipulate what either side should offer for arbitration, but merely could use suggestion or persuasion to bring the two sides together. If the employees remain firm in the stand they have taken and the railroads insist upon presenting their grievances there will be nothing left for the board to do but to report to President Wilson that arbitration is unavailing.

The railroad managers appeared to find an excuse for submitting their differences of opinion on the points to be arbitrated in a declaration made by Garretson at the conference between the opposing factions on July 16. It was quoted in the letter to the representatives of the employees yesterday.

The letter, which was written by Elisha Lee to W. G. Lee and Mr. Garretson, follows:

Letter of Elisha Lee.

"The receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. is acknowledged. Our letter of July 14 contained the clause that we were willing to submit to arbitration by a board as proposed in the Newlands bill all questions of rates or pay and working conditions of conductors and trainmen. Our letter of July 16 was an amplification of our letter of July 14, giving in detail the matters the railroads desired to submit to arbitration, and was forwarded to you as a matter of courtesy so that you would have them previous to the arrival of the board of mediation and conciliation."

"Quoting from the stenographic report of the meeting of July 16 (page 675), wherein the following statements were made:

"Chairman Lee—Yes, we are prepared, Mr. Garretson, to place ourselves unreservedly under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman act."

"Mr. Garretson—And the pledges which preceded it?"

"Chairman Lee—Whatever pledges have been made, why, of course, go with it."

"And also quote further from the same meeting (top, 676-677):

"Mr. Garretson—Bear in mind, now, don't misunderstand our attitude in regard to mediation. We, among ourselves, have not discussed the question of bringing mediators in. I will say to you frankly that this condition might readily arise, that if disagreement arose between us in the matter of formulating the stipulations which the Newlands bill calls for, that it would be undoubtedly a desirable thing to do."

"The position of the managers as contained in the foregoing extracts is unchanged."

"It seems to us clear from the record that the immediate difference of opinion relating to the points to be submitted for arbitration is a matter to be considered by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation."

Letter to Seth Low.

After Mr. Low had appeared before the conference committee of managers yesterday, Elisha Lee wrote a letter to him, in which he said in part:

"Permit us to say, first, that we appreciate deeply your interest in this matter, and to thank you for your conference and suggestions made therein."

"We think that the difference of opinion which seems to have existed be-

PAGE TELLS OF \$100,000,000
FOR WORLD HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Ambassador Says Foundation Has Been Established by Several Wealthy Americans.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 18.—The American Ambassador gave "The Daily Chronicle" representative yesterday further information regarding the gift of \$100,000,000 to be spent on an international health campaign. The announcement was made in almost a casual way by Mr. Page at the end of a speech at the Anglo-Saxon Club dinner Thursday, but the ambassador pointed out yesterday that his remarks had been misunderstood in their material points. The gift is not, as reported, that of a single American citizen, but the foundation has been established by a number of wealthy men in the United States.

Mr. Page has no information at present as to their identity. The income from the fund will be administered by an international health commission. One of the members of this commission will visit England before long, and probably he would feel at liberty to outline the plans and make known the names of the donors.

Mr. Page also corrected a misconception as to the object of the fund, the income of which will amount to about \$5,000,000 a year and will be applied to the study and cure of diseases among native races in all parts of the world.

CARNegie TRANSFERS
AMERICAN BENEFACTION

Income of \$10,000,000 for Good of United Kingdom To Be Administered Abroad.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 18.—Andrew Carnegie has transferred one of his American benefactions to this country. During a recent visit of Mr. Carnegie and the Dunfermline trustees to Skibo Castle Mr. Carnegie placed a letter in their hands instructing them with the administration of the income of \$10,000,000 5 per cent first mortgage Steel bonds for public libraries, church organs or other objects in the United Kingdom. The letter says:

"I cannot refrain from thanking you for your prompt acceptance of the administration of \$10,000,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, the income from which is to be applied to the purposes for which the Carnegie Corporation of New York hitherto used the sum—viz., for public libraries and church organs in the United Kingdom. Copies of the rules governing these gifts will be furnished you, but you have full power to change these as your experience dictates from time to time is thought desirable."

"Conditions change, and my trustees should change with them. My trustees have full power to do so, and by two-thirds majority they have power to cease giving these grants and devote this fund or any part thereof to more beneficent uses for the good of the masses of the United Kingdom."

"While up to this time we have found nearly the whole revenue, amounting to \$500,000 yearly, has been required to meet the demands for libraries and organs, we believe that these demands will now lessen and a surplus ensue, hence the importance of the power conferred upon you to enable you to make the best possible use of the surplus for the good of the United Kingdom. It has been suggested that you might possibly find it desirable to associate with yourselves others who are interested in your work. If so, you are free to do this."

"The transfer of administration from my welfare to my motherland is not made because the fund has not been wisely administered from New York hitherto, but because in the nature of things the conditions which enabled me to keep closely in touch with the fund must soon change. It is my duty to consider the future. Wishing you remarkable success, which hitherto has attended your admirable administration of the Dunfermline trust and hero fund trust, and with renewal of my deeply grateful thanks, I am always your deeply indebted friend, one and all."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Those in touch with the Secretary said he did not apply his sentiment locally, but none the less went about the city to-day that he had urged that believers in the red flag be driven out.

SPARTAN ACT SAVES LIFE

Caught in Hot Coil, Man Bears Torture Until Released.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Burlington, N. J., July 18.—His clothes cut from his body when a broken coil of a huge spring, white hot from the tempering furnace, encircled his form at the Riverside Steel Spring Works, James Waller, of Favier street, had a narrow escape from death to-day.

His presence of mind saved him, for, recognizing his danger, he kept his tortured body stationary in the middle of the glowing coils until fellow employes cut the steel and released him. One end of the spring seared a hole through the bone and flesh of one leg at the knee. He was rushed to a hospital and, while his recovery is expected, amputation of the leg will probably be necessary.

SAILORS RIOT AND SACK
WHILE DANIELS IS GUEST

War's Men at Seattle Wreck Socialist and Labor Quarters and Burn Literature.

Seattle, July 18.—A party of United States marines and sailors from the Pacific reserve fleet, most of the sailors wearing the capbands of the cruisers Colorado and California, started to-night to "clean up the town" by attacking the headquarters of the Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World.

A second party of men from the fleet attacked the big Industrial Workers' headquarters in Washington street, in the southern part of the city. The contents of the building were dragged into the street and a bonfire made of them.

A provost guard of fifty men from the fleet was hurried ashore in cutters to arrest the men.

Secretary Daniels was dining on the cruiser West Virginia, the guest of Admiral Reynolds, at the time the rioting began.

The mob was dispersed, but reformed in the north part of the city and went back to the Socialist headquarters, at Fifth avenue and Virginia street, where it sacked the place, destroying the furniture and a large quantity of Socialist literature.

About a dozen warships, all young, were in the first wrecking party. They were aided by several members of the Washington naval militia and by about a hundred young civilians, who made most of the noise. Waving United States flags, the party swooped down on the cart newstand of Millard Price, a socialist orator, at Fourth avenue and Westlake boulevard, the busiest night corner of the city. The cart was broken to splinters and socialist papers and magazines were torn, tossed into the street and jumped upon.

The mob then rushed to a storehouse occupied until recently by the Industrial Workers of the World at Fifth avenue, near Stewart street, smashed in the plate glass front and nailed American flags on the front of the building.

Secretary Daniels was the guest of the Rialto Club at a dinner in his honor last night, and spoke in tribute of the American flag, taking occasion to praise the attitude of the Mayor of Boston, who stopped a red flag parade.

"The red flag has no place in this country," he said. "A Mayor who does not enforce the law against the red flag is not fit to hold office, and people who believe in the red flag should be driven from the country."

Those in touch with the Secretary said he did not apply his sentiment locally, but none the less went about the city to-day that he had urged that believers in the red flag be driven out.

HERO CONVICT FREED

Wilson Pardons "Trusty" Who Captured Escaping Prisoner.

Washington, July 18.—The loyalty of a prisoner acting as a trusted sentinel, who risked his life to capture an escaping fellow convict, caused the President to-day to free Benjamin Bell, serving a sentence of eleven months and twenty-nine days in the District of Columbia jail for robbery.

While Bell was on guard a prisoner, armed with a knife, scaled the stockade surrounding the jail. The unarmed prisoner-sentinel overpowered the fleeing man and returned him to jail. The superintendent reported to the President that he did not believe there was an officer in the institution who would have done as well.

At every soda fountain ask for ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your drinks; delicious.—Adv.

STORM OVER BRYAN
BURSTS IN SENATE

Bristow, Though Resolution Is Tabled, Persists in Attack and Dignity Is Forgotten in Scene That Follows.

DEBATERS' TWIT ON FACTS

Ashurst Accused of Using Public Money for Private Telegrams—Secretary of State Will Cut Lecture Dates to See Ambassador to Mexico.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 18.—The storm that has been brewing for three days over the announcement of Secretary Bryan that he finds it necessary to supplement his official salary by lecturing on the Chautauqua platform, broke in the Senate to-day. At the same time came the news that the Secretary of State would so alter or abbreviate his lecture tour as to be in Washington when Henry Lane Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico, comes to talk about the complications in that republic.

The Democrats, by a parliamentary ruse, sought to sidetrack Senator Bristow's resolution calling upon the President for an opinion as to what would be an adequate salary to retain the entire time of the Secretary of State. By a vote of 41 to 29 they laid the resolution on the table, invoking the rules to prevent debate.

Resenting this attitude, Senator Bristow immediately took the floor, and, addressing himself to another resolution, which came up automatically, made the Secretary of State a target for a bitter attack, in which he was supported by Senator Townsend, of Michigan.

A number of Democratic Senators rushed to the defence of Mr. Bryan, alleging that the attack was merely the "venting of partisan spleen," and answering the criticism of his course in taking to the lecture platform by charging that Senator Bristow and others had done the same thing.

In the course of the debate the dignity that usually prevails in the Senate was obliterated in a storm of volcanic outbreaks and exchanges of personalities between Senators Bristow and Ashurst, who hurled at each other charges of shortcomings that led them for the moment to lose sight entirely of Mr. Bryan.

Senator Bristow Bitter.

When the Democrats, with the aid of Senators Borah and Poinsett, had carried their motion to lay the Bristow resolution on the table without debate, the Senator from Kansas, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by another resolution, began his arraignment of the Secretary of State.

"Our Democratic friends can stop this discussion," he said. "They cannot prevent the people of the country from inquiring why a member of the Cabinet may elect to desert his post and go about the country lecturing to add to his official salary. It would be just as fitting for the Attorney General to continue private practice. I think there is a condition before the country that should demand the attention of Congress—members of the Cabinet, with business of the highest public importance pending and demanding the most careful and industrious consideration of the administration, absenting themselves from the department and going about the country for private gain because they receive a salary insufficient for their need."

"Is the Senator really apprehensive," interrupted Senator Vanderman, "that the business of the department will be neglected?"

"It has been said," retorted Senator Bristow, "that the affairs of the department would be better off if the Secretary of State would remain away."

"This may throw some light on the question," interrupted Senator Fall, coming to the aid of Senator Bristow. "If the Secretary of State had been in his office more the Senate might have had an answer to its resolution adopted on April 24, calling for information concerning the claims and list of claimants in the United States against the Republic of Mexico. This resolution was introduced by Senator Smith, of Arizona, and adopted on April 24. If the Secretary of State had remained at home, instead of lecturing on the Chautauqua platform, we might have had the information here this."

Attacks Senator Ashurst.

Senator Bristow attempted to proceed, but was interrupted again by Senator Ashurst, who read an excerpt from a letter written by Senator Bristow to Senator Long, of Kansas, suggesting that he (Bristow) would like a position which would enable him to act in an advisory capacity with the Panama Canal Commission and to spend about half his time in Kansas. "When the fight gets hot," he was quoted as having written, "I could resign."

"Did the Senator write this letter?" asked Senator Ashurst.

"I did," said Senator Bristow. "It was hawked about all over my state, about ten years ago, by my opponent, to whom it was written."

At this point the Senator from Kansas, accentuating his vehemence by pounding his desk, retorted that since he had been elected to the Senate he had not used the public funds to send political telegrams to his own state, as had been done by the Senator from Arizona. "The facts are obvious," he said.

"The accounts of the Senate will show